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Select Poetry.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight,
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest, four-fold paid.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Baked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did forget to pay her debt
Till taken down again.

"Here, Jesse, take these silver wheels,
And pay the printer now!"
She slept, and slept, and then awoke
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men, as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's,
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

A DRUNKARD'S MUSINGS.

Another morn, aye, proud it dawns upon the world in unsullied beauty bringing to the pure young mind, sweet visions of a glorious future, fraught with happiness and joy, when fame shall wreathe a halo round their names, and wealth shall bless them. I, too, dreamed thus once: but alas! ambitious fancies all have fled—lie buried in the tomb of the departed, whilst I must still live, exist, a prey to fiends, and a target for the finger of pity and scorn.

Oh, rags! remnants of sunnier days, draw more closely round me; shut out the world that its taunts and jeers may not goad me to despair with whisperings of a lifetime lost.

Within the space of ten short years what a fearful "change has come o'er the spirit of my dreams." Then the world was spread before me in all its pristine beauty; the path of fame and honor clearly limned, and within my grasp. Now all is dreary darkness, hopeless despair. Blessed with the tender love of an angel wife, and the prattling cherub, whose influence combined to render home a Paradise, I was indeed among the "chosen of earth."

Months passed—months in which the cup of joy brimmed full to overflowing, and we drank deeply of its contents; but in an evil moment the tempter came and dashed it in shivering fragments to the ground. Oh, GOD, in thy mercy desend and tear from memory's page the record of misery which followed.

Each moment found the serpent, Drink, tightening his coils around me; each hour my spirit sank deeper in the mire of perdition, until at last, I had given myself, body and soul, to the fiend. Left alone to struggle with a cold, hard world; my poor wife toiled bravely, to procure for herself and little one a paltry subsistence, but in vain; and when the first snows of winter fell, these two frail flowers, clasped in mutual embrace, sank to rest; their spirits sought a happier home; a coroner's inquest, a verdict, "Frozen to Death!"—the grave yawned, and they were lost to me forever.

* * * * * * *

Rum! rum! Give me drink to drown remembrance of the shapeless shadow which haunts my soul, crying "vengeance!" of the pale wan face, stealing through my dreams, pointing to the pinched features of a starving babe, asking food, and branding me a murderer! Oh, Nora; angel wife, fearfully have you been avenged; for existence is a curse, and I dare not seek death!

☞Landlady (deferentially)—"Mr. Smith, do you not suppose that the first steamboat created much surprise among the fish when it was first launched?"

Smith (curtly)—"I can't say, madam, whether it did or not."

Landlady—"Oh! I thought from the way you eyed that fish before you, that you might acquire some information on that point."

Smith (the malicious villain)—"Very likely, marm, very likely; but it's my opinion, marm, that this fish left its native element before steamboats were invented."

☞"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will."

☞The La Crosse *Democrat* says Henry Barnard, of that city, shut up his gambling rooms, sold his stock of whisky, and accepted the chaplaincy of an Ohio (colored) regiment.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

ANOTHER PROPOSED WAR UPON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following circular letter has been sent to a number of prominent gentlemen in this city, and we suppose it has been very generally circulated:

PETITION.

The undersigned respectfully ask the adoption of the following PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:

No State shall make any distinction in civil rights and privileges among the naturalized citizens of the United States residing within its limits, or among persons born on its soil of parents permanently resident there, on account of race, color, or descent.

I ask your attention to the following, as a means of ensuring permanent prosperity in our country:

Do not trust to State enactments to SECURE the ballot to the disfranchised at the South.

Pro-slavery States will give a vote to the Freedmen to be again recognized as States; and when admitted, will take it away and again oppress them.

Before any of the rebellious States are admitted, make it the FUNDAMENTAL Law of the NATION that no State shall put a ban on any one because of race, color, or descent, and then the otherwise defenceless population of the South will have the means to make their rights respected.

Sign and have all true friends of Peace and Freedom to sign the petition on the other side. When you have ten names or less, see that the petition is sent to your Representative in Congress. If you agree with this, do not lay it aside, expecting others to do your work.

EDWARD M. DAVIS,
July, 1865. Philadelphia.

It appears from the following letter, from a distinguished clergyman of our city, which has been sent to us for publication, that the contrivers of this new crusade against the fundamental law of the land, have, at least in one instance, "wakened the wrong passenger."

GIRARD ST., August 16th, 1865.

Mr. Edward M. Davis:

DEAR SIR—A printed circular purporting to come from you, and signed with your name, has been received by me, in which you have the presumption to ask me to aid you in a crusade against the rights of the States forming the American Union.

Now, sir, I wish you to understand that I never had, and never mean to have, any affiliation with men who denounce the Constitution of the United States as "a Covenant with death, an agreement with hell"—nor have I any commuion or fellowship with those who clamor for "an Anti-Slavery God, an Anti-Slavery Bible, or an Anti-Slavery Constitution." Neither have I the slightest sympathy with those who exclaim "Let the Union slide." It is to you, sir, and such men as Banks and the whole host of blaspheming infidels, whose blatant oratory and subtle sophistry have lured the people of this once fair and happy land to their own destruction, that we are indebted for the lamentation, weeping and mourning; for the widowhood and orphanage; for the mildew and blasting of the best and brightest hopes the world ever saw. You are the men who, by your influence and pernicious teachings, have scattered broadcast, until they lie thick as autumnal leaves, such evils, such miseries, as sicken the heart to contemplate. It seems to me that a sane man, after the frightful carnival of blood which you and yours have brought upon us, would, at least, ask for a little time to reflect upon the past—would snatch a brief period to breathe. But, alas, no! Drunk with blood, you, like the daughter of the horse leech, cry, "Give! Give!" On to more ruin, more blood, more desolation.

You are eager again to shout and laugh while the sword is bathed to the hilt in the warm heart's blood of your fellow man. Like the maddening and devouring flame and torrent of a volcanic mountain, you would sweep over the sunny and happy homes of helpless women and innocent children, carrying utter hopeless devastation in your path and caring for naught save that your peculiar views, your pet system of philanthropy, might be sustained and carried through. Is there to be no abatement of this? Will nothing but the tears of widows and orphans—the blood of brave hearts and true, slake your thirst? Where are the peace men once so loud and denunciatory against any and all wars—such as Barnes, Kelley, Furness, Strong, Cleveland, who, in 1850, proclaimed that all wars were sinful and anti-Christian. And where are the "Friends" of your own kith and kin? Must a war of extermination go on? Are the ministers of religion to continue ever to call for a little more blood-letting, and to encourage the desire for devastation and plunder?

Have you no compassion for the millions of unfortunate and thriftless negroes whom this most unhappy war has deprived of home and friends? Look at those creatures, the victims of the mad folly of a wicked, unscriptural, unconstitutional fanaticism. Have you any pity left in your hearts? I do not mean for the Southern white man, for this I am sure you have not; and I make no appeal on such ground as that, knowing it to be utterly useless—but for the negro. He is hungry; he is naked; he is homeless, he is friendless. All this has been brought upon him by you and your confreres; and yet you are not satisfied. "Agitate, agitate," is your cry and will be until you agitate the negro out of existence.

Remember, Mr. Davis, that this spirit which now moves you and others of the same political school, made its appearance very early in the world's history. The first preacher of the doctrines which you now advocate was the father of lies in the garden of Eden. He declared God to be a falsifier and deceiver, and advocated the total abolition of his moral government. Alas! how fearfully well did he succeed! And from that moment commenced all the troubles of this world. Then was stirred up that spirit of unrest which, from that day to this, has reigned supreme in the unsanctified human heart. Read Genesis, chap. 3.

I am fully aware that with many of you the teachings and plain precepts of the Bible would have no more weight than would the Constitution of the U. S. If it should happen to accord with your own self-teachings, well and good; otherwise, it is a dead letter, and belongs to a past dispensation. You declare that you owe allegiance to a "higher law" than even a Divine one, viz: that of your own unassisted and unenlightened conscience. You follow blindly what in the jargon of your party you are pleased to call "the instincts of your better nature," without any reference to the rights or opinions of others, who may perhaps have had equal opportunities with yourself of deciding as to the justice and accuracy of these great questions. So long as *you* have the power in your own hands of enforcing your own views, you are utterly oblivious to the fact that others have any rights, any voice in the matter. For myself I can only now declare, as I have ever done in the past, the Bible to be, religiously, my only rule of faith and practice, as the Constitution is, politically, my standard in the discharge of my duties as a citizen of this nation. I am now and always will be a Constitutional States' Rights Union Democrat. I have from principle ever excluded politics from my pulpit. If others choose to soil their hands and degrade their sacred office by bringing into the sacred desk war and party politics, it is upon their own conscience and not mine. My skirts are at least clear of such sin, such shame. I challenge any man to put his fingers upon any act or word of mine contrary to the Constitution and letter of the law of these United States, nor have I ever aided or abetted the same in others. For this reason the men who have been the principal movers in subverting and destroying the liberties of this country—in openly and avowedly violating and setting at naught the stipulated and guaranteed rights of men who were equally entitled to the protection of the government, have found no sympathy from me; and it is now too late to attempt to enlist any. I was entirely satisfied with the government and country as we obtained them from our fathers. With God's blessing resting upon them, and as we had prospered for nearly eighty years as no nation ever did before; and would to God that we to-day basked in the same Divine sunlight, amd that the dews of God's favor fell upon us now as they did five years ago. That it would be so I firmly believe but for that spirit of unrest to which I have referred; that element of interference and love of meddling; that desire to be the keepers of all men's consciences, which led the descendants of the so-called Pilgrim Fathers to burn witches, whip Quakers, and hunt like wild beasts such men as Roger Williams, and others who dared to exercise the heaven granted prerogative of worshiping God in their own way. The same love of gain, and all absorbing passion for universal possession of all men and all things, which robbed the poor Indian of his native soil, disputed every inch of ground with him until it led to his final extermination, still lives in the bosoms of the men who would persecute to the very death all who differ in opinion with them. In expressing these opinions, sir, I feel perfectly at liberty from the fact that in your printed circular you evince no hesitation in advancing and urging attention to your own political dogmas; and I am constrained to take some notice of the one addressed to myself. In allowing such a thing to pass unnoticed, and without making protest in the name of truth and humanity, I should consider myself derelict of duty; and my honest and firm convictions of justice and right forbid my remaining silent when I thus see all I hold so dear jeopardized, nay, I fear, almost irretrievably destroyed.

In conclusion, let me say to you and all others who may have any humanity left in them, that if you will join with me heart and hand in endeavoring to restore peace and happiness to this distracted and unhappy land, you will have the undivided prayers of my heart and constant effort of my life. But to aid you in your mad fanaticism—your attempts to join what God has made and designed ever to be separate—I will not. You ought to be satisfied with the miseries you have already brought upon the negro. Amalgamation you cannot effect. Any attempt at interference with the fundamental laws of nature can only be attended with disaster.

But if you are bent upon this, at least be consistent. Come out then and avow your sentiments boldly and put into practice your hateful theory. Throw open the doors of your house to the negro. Make him eligible for the Presidency, and all other political posts of honor and emolument. Make him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. Cheerfully grant him the lily white hand of your daughter to be joined with his in the bands of wedlock, and let your cards of invitation to your evening drawing room be equally distributed between black and white. When all this is done, sir, I shall believe you and your party to be sincere, and not till then. But of one thing you may be assured, that *I* shall have neither part nor lot in a movement calculated to compicte the ruin of our nation.

☞The hurricane of the war has passed.—The winds are still. The lightning and thunder are past. But, alas! the myriads of goodly trees swept down by the storm can never more lift their heads toward the beautiful sky.

☞"I mourn for my bleeding country,' said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought to, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

☞Thirty-three army chaplains were mustered out lately, in one day, in Washington.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

As there are some reasons for believing that the Monroe doctrine may, at no distant day, be pushed into great prominence by events on our Southern frontier, it may not be uninteresting to notice the inception of the principle and its condition at this time, so far as the action of the party in power is concerned. President Monroe in his message of December 24, 1823, thus stated the doctrine, which now bears his name:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Passing over the period between the year 1823 and 1864—a period full of instances in which this doctrine was defended by the Democracy of the country from the attacks of the anti-Democratic element—we come to the 4th of April, 1864, when the following resolution, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, one hundred and nine members being present, and every member voting yes:

"*Resolved*, That the Congress, of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European power."

This was followed on the 8th of June of the same year by the passage of the annexed resolution by the Republican Convention in Baltimore, the body that nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western continent. [Prolonged applause.] And that they will view with extreme jealousy as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States. [Long and continued applause."

In the Senate of the United States, on the 13th of January, 1865, the diplomatic appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to amend by inserting before the word "Mexico" the words of "the republic of." He said there were two governments in Mexico. We could recognize none but the "republic." We could have nothing to do with the empire. The amendment of Mr. Wade was adopted without debate, and the diplomatic appropriation bill was then passed. On the 20th of the same month the House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, and the bill was passed.

This is the present position of the Republican party in relation to the Monroe doctrine. The Republicans are indirectly committed to it by the openly expressed opinions of their leaders. At the laying of the corner-stone of the Protestant Orphan Asylum in Washington, Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, said in his address—

"When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprung to arms in defense of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico we despise their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God in the order of His providence, that this great republic of ours should be called upon to protect her feeble sister republic."

To this may be added the following remarks made by General Banks in New Orleans on the 4th of July, 1865—

"This question we have to meet. The earlier acquisitions of European powers on this continent we respected and would continue to respect; but a foothold gained by taking advantage of our domestic troubles we would not respect, for now European successes on this continent would be destructive to our liberties. He held that the future of the American continent was for Americans. A strange, if not hostile, flag is on our borders, and, if necessary, must be driven away."

So much for the position of the Republican party. Yet all this time the Hon. Montgomery Blair declares that Secretaries Seward and Stanton have been in alliance with Napoleon to secure the triumph of the very thing against which their party has protested. Should such men be trusted with the interests and honor of the nation?—*Age.*

☞"You are very handsome," said a gentleman to a lady.

"Ah!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so."

"And so you would think," answered he, "though I should not say so."

☞A prudent man advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks the master inquired how much of his wages he had saved.

"Faith, none at all," said he, "It rained yesterday, and it all went."

☞Good feeling is a thing worth cultivating at this time, but it will, if we only attend to our own proper affairs, grow up and flourish and blossom and bear fruit without cultivating.

A Rebuke to the Political Clergy.

Within the past few years, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the moral sensibilities of this whole country have been constantly shocked by the shameless inconsistency of many professing ministers of the gospel.—The turning of pulpits into political rostrums, and the horrid howl for blood that went up from the altars of Protestant churches from Sabbath to Sabbath, has led multitudes to doubt the piety of pastors, while in very many instances even the doctrine of the Holy Bible and of the Christian religion have been brought into disrepute. It is well known that the Protestant churches of the land have been shorn of their strength and rendered almost powerless for good. Vice and immorality have swept like a destroying flood over the land, and multitudes who were held in restraint by the influence of the churches, have given full sway to passion and been swept away to perdition.

The secular press of the country, a portion of it at least, have rebuked the conduct of faithless pastors, and pointed out the evil tendency of their course. For the most part the religious press has been criminally silent, or has encouraged a continuance of the evil. We are glad to be able to call the attention of the Protestant clergy of this city to an extract from an address delivered at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on June 1st, the day of national mourning, by Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch.—The pastors of the Episcopal churches of this city will not need to be told who he is. They will recognize him at once as one of the most prominent and eloquent members of their organization. The sermon we find published in full in the Baltimore *American*. The discourse is very decidedly loyal in tone throughout, and this should be sufficient to relieve the extract we make from any odium that might otherwise attach to it. It is full of wisdom, and we beg the clergy of this city to read it carefully, to ponder over its teachings, and to apply its unction to their consciences. By so doing they may in time make amends for any evils they may have wrought, either willingly or through inadvertency. Here is what Rev. Dr. Balch says to them. Let them hear it and heed it.

I begin with the Clergy.

I need not tell my reverend brethren of every name that a scripture truth always involves a scripture duty. If the clergy obey not God's law, how can the people be expected to maintain human law? And if a man observe not the highest of laws, unchangeable and perfect, how can we keep those of human origin, neither perfect nor unchangeable?

Part of the ordination now is this: "The Lord being my helper, as much as lieth in me, I will maintain and set forward quietness, peace and love among all Christian people."

And the original commission of the Prince of Peace reads thus: "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you."

But did the Father send the Son to preach political sermons—to stir up strife—to sanctify war—and to baptize men in to the spirit of Cain?

The Prophet says: "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of them who publish peace!" Could he have said this if those heralds bore in their hands the bloody torch of war?

Our Redeemer came to bind up the broken hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to comfort those who mourn, not to break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax. Can His ministers then be foremost to urge men to battle, the source of many of the most frightful calamities which can afflict our race?

When, in the history of nations, this fatal and dread necessity arises, there are men whose duty it is to engage in and promote war. But these men are not the clergy.

I have seen a prosecuting attorney weep in court when painful duty compelled him to press conviction on the panel unto death. Those tears touched all hearts and proved that he had the noble attributes of a man. But how should we feel to see a minister of religion, with eager zeal, volunteer to prosecute the felon and shriek for justice on a lost brother?

It is, indeed, cause for sadness on this mournful day, to think that much of this terrible war, may be fairly charged to the mistaken views of the very men sent to preach only peace, good will and forgiveness among men.

The office of the clergy is at all times one of love. God has given to rulers, and those in civil or military authority, the stern duty of being a terror to all evil doers. To them it rightfully belongs; not to the clergy. What a strange perversity of function it would be, to see the public executioner administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? And yet, far more shocking to any sense of propriety, to say nothing of the higher sanctions of Christ's command and the ministrial oath, is the sad spectacle of Christ's embassador hounding on men to kill and be killed!

What an amazing fact do we behold. Our late President, clothed with great power, and sworn to administer the law and its penalties, leaning to mercy, drawing the hearts of all men to him by his goodness, and the clergy, the sworn servants of mercy, clamorous for strife and vengeance!

How can we explain the fact! Our brave and noble Generals and naval heroes who have challenged the admiration of the world, so mild, patient and gallant in battle, so humane in the hour of victory always anxious to spare bloodshedding, and the clergy, by peaceful profession, bound to teach men to forgive their enemies and to return good for evil, crying for more blood!

Alas! No wonder the churches languish, missions die, and sin prevails. If the clergy break God's law of love, if they set the example of disobedience to Christ's command "overcome evil with good," what can you expect of the people! Yes, my reverend brethren great need have we on this mournful day to inquire whether much of it may not fairly be charged to our mistaken views of duty. Let every one of us bearing the sacred commission dilligently inquire if during the past time, as much as lieth in us, we have promoted peace, quietness and love among all men. True loyalty to the State cannot consist in disloyalty to Christ.—But the best patriot and the most loyal clergyman, is he who, by example and precept, most resembles "Him who goes about doing good."

SHODDY SWARMING.

It seems that Saratoga is swarming this season with codfish and shoddy aristocracy. Even the Jenkinses of the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune* have been much disgusted with the pretension and ostentation of these jay birds and peacocks and gobblers, who robe themselves in such gaudy plumage, and strut and swell at all the hotels and prominent promenades of the locality. A correspondent who has been recently nauseated by these ridiculous displays, writes, "that the shoddy aristocracy at Saratoga have great difficulty in wearing their usual advancements.—Some of them make most ridiculous work of it—reminding beholders of prominent cattle bedecked for agricultural fairs. One unfortunate dunce of cleaginous development, actually went through the martyrdom of dressing fifteen times before supper on Tuesday. A young damsel at table in one of the big hotels yesterday, "astonished the crowd" by exclaiming, "Lor," marl I've dropped my diament into the gravy!" A vigorous search for the lost jewel—a stomacher pin—was made in the kitchen refuse, but unsuccessfully. It is only worth $1200, and "papa" comes within Toodles' definition of a gentleman. He "don't care a darn."

Another correspondent writes that last week, on the occasion of General Grant's visit, the group which gathered around the military chieftain were greatly shocked by a bouncing girl of nineteen, who was literally blazing with jewels and covered with furbelows and flounces, asking aloud, "if that was *sure' nuff gold* on the uniform of the staff officers." And the sister of this girl, but two years her junior, insisted upon begging the General, then and there, if he wouldn't dance with her that night.

The correspondents all agree that there is a greater crowd at Saratoga and Cape May now than ever before at this time in the season; but more pretentious snobbery and less of real refined gentility.

A "Union with modern Improvements"---White Veterans Parading in search of Employment.

A few days ago a procession composed of discharged veterans, who were unable to procure work, marched through the streets of New York, carrying a banner upon which was inscribed the following suggestive sentence:

"*Our LAST occupation was the destruction of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union with all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.*"

The New York *Daybook* makes a brief and succinct summary of the "improvements," as follows:

☞A debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars!
☞Taxes upon everything we eat, drink, taste or smell!
☞Three or four millions of lazy, idle non-producing negroes!
☞Cotton shirtings, fifty cents per yard!
☞Coffee, fifty cents per pound!
☞Sugar, twenty or twenty-five cents per pound!
☞Tea, one dollar and fifty cents per pound!
☞Butter, twenty-five and thirty cents per pound!
☞Beef, twenty-five cents per pound!
☞300,000 untaxed Nobility! grinding the life out of workingmen that they may roll in luxury!
☞Swarms of tax gatherers, more numerous than the lice of Egypt, prying into every man's business, and eating out the substance of the people!
☞Provost Marshals, dressed in a little brief authority, turning their inexorable wheel of death, while the poor wife and terror-stricken children stand tremblingly by!
☞Military Commissions, with their retinue of pimps, spies, informers and perjurers!
☞Elections carried at the point of the bayonet!
☞Ballot-boxes overthrown!
☞Shoulder-straps in the Judge's bench!
☞Arbitrary arrests.
☞Suppression of newspapers!
☞Denial of free speech!

☞Bob. Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw.

"Don't say so—what is it?"

"A tree that never sprouts, and becomes smaller the older it grows."

"Well, that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?"

"From California."

"What is the name of it?"

"Axletree—it once belonged to a California omnibus!"

Scene closes by Bob throwing an inkstand at a half closed door.

☞"Where do you hail from?" queried a Yankee of a traveller.

"Where do you rain from?"

"Don't rain at all," said the astounded Jonathan.

"Neither do, I hail, so mind your own business."

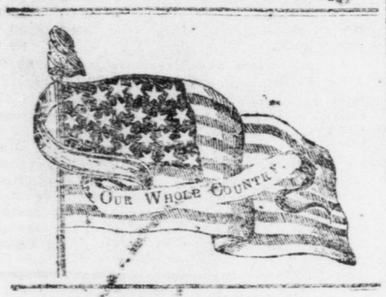
☞It is an anomaly of these remarkable times that our people are now at work with tremendous energy to repair the destruction which themselves so recently wrought in the South.

☞A young lady in California recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Of Bucks County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,
Of Cambria County.

REPRESENTATIVES,
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

The Last Abolition Scare-crow!

A Defaulter to the County Whines about the County Debt.

The old Opposition County Debt, with Interest.

A Transparent Attempt to Humbug the People!

Wonders will never cease; at least the last edition of the Bedford *Inquirer* induces us to think so. It is well known that for many years, this county has been considerably in debt, though the reasons for its being so are not so generally known. Well, amazing as it may seem, the *Inquirer* of last week, refers to this indebtedness for the purpose of making capital against the Democrats, though its real purpose is to raise a hue and cry about this and other local matters, so as to divert the attention of its readers from the main issue of the campaign, *negro suffrage*. Now, had the writer of the article in the *Inquirer* known that the only debt owed by Bedford county at present, was created by his own party, he would not have been quite so keen to draw public attention to it. To prove what we here allege, let us turn to the Auditors' Reports for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. During these three years our political opponents had a majority of the board of Commissioners. The first money borrowed by the county, was got during the first of these years, 1853, and amounted to $3,978.44. The next year, 1854, it ran up to $5,097.42. The year following, 1855, it reached the sum of $5,160.26. This sum borrowed by our political opponents, the county owed when the board of Commissioners became Democratic. But worse than this, these opposition county commissioners refused to assess the full amount of the state tax for the years 1854 and 1855. They pursued this course, in order to make the people believe that they had reduced the taxes, thinking thus to gain popularity. In these two years they assessed $2,081.58 less than the sum fixed by the Revenue Commissioners as the State Tax for the county. But still worse than this, the county Treasurer, Mr. David Over, late editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, made the unfortunate mistake of paying out some $3,000 of the State funds on county orders, obliging the Commissioners to borrow money to meet the demands of the state. Thus it will be seen that within the three years during which the opposition had the control of the Commissioners' office, they got the county into debt in the sum of $7,178.84, their treasurer by mismanagement compelling a loan which added $3,000 more to it, leaving upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of indebtedness for the Democratic commissioners to pay as best they could. This the latter at once set about to do. But unlooked for difficulties made the task almost impossible of accomplishment. The money panic of 1857, and the consequent decline in the value of property, prevented an increase of taxation for several years. Soon the sectional troubles which unsettled financial matters, shook the country from centre to circumference, and the war broke out, increasing the expenses of the county to a large degree. Still the Democratic commissioners were true to their determination to pay off the *debt entailed upon the county by their political opponents*, and did discharge the claim held against the county for years by John Brice, amounting to $5,000, not including interest. This was doing pretty well for war times, but the *Inquirer* has not the manliness to give the proper credit for it. Meanwhile, every body, and especially men like the editors of the *Inquirer*, who wanted the county to pay others to go to war, so that they could stay at home, were clamorous for bounties to volunteers. The Commissioners were threatened and abused and bullied by these men, until they consented to pay a bounty. The tax thus imposed upon the people of this county amounted to $24,780.38! which has nearly all been collected. Besides, the war rendered necessary a *relief fund* for the indigent families of soldiers in the service, and this was a heavy burden upon the tax-payers. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to pay off the whole of the county indebtedness, at any time during the past four years. The only wonder is that our Commissioners found themselves able to pay any of it. The *Inquirer* sets down the debt at "nearly $16,000." Very well. Your party, *Mr. Inquirer*, left a debt of $10,000 for the Democrats to pay. Counting the interest at 6 per cent. on that sum from 1856, when you went out of power, you will find it to be just $5,400; principal and interest of *your debt* being $15,400! And this is just the solution of the whole question. The Democrats, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend against, have, during nine years of their administration, made the receipts of the county meet the expenditures, though they could not pay off the whole of the debt contracted by the opposition Commissioners. For the facts and figures which we have here given, we refer to the Auditors' Reports and to the statement of the board of Revenue Commissioners. We cannot close this article, however, without adverting to the fact that some of the collectors for past years, are still in arrears to the county. For instance, *the collector for Middle Woodberry township for the year 1862, Mr. Joseph R. Darborrow, now one of the publishers of the Bedford Inquirer, owes on his duplicate, the nice little sum of $361.66!* Pay up, Joseph! The sum you owe will help a little toward canceling the debt your party bequeathed to the county. At least, for your own credit's sake, hold your peace about the county's indebtedness until you are no longer its debtor.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The State Convention of the Democratic party, met at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, 24th ult., and nominated for Auditor General, COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county, and for Surveyor General, COL. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria county. Col. Davis was a soldier of the Mexican war, during which he was made Captain for gallant conduct, by order of Gen. Scott.—When the late war broke out, he raised a company of three months men, and afterwards a regiment and six gun battery for the three years' service. Of this regiment (the 104th P. V.) he was Colonel, and while gallantly leading it at the battle of Fair Oaks, was severely wounded. His regiment was afterwards transferred before Charleston, during the siege of which place, he lost his right hand by a shell from the "confederate" batteries. He served with great credit to himself until his term of enlistment expired, and he was honorably discharged from the service. Col. Davis was acting Governor of New Mexico, under President Pierce, and has held a number of important civil positions. He is a man of fine education, has written some historical works of a high order of merit, and at present edits the Democratic organ of Bucks county, with marked ability and energy, writing his editorials with his left hand, only a stump of his right remaining. Next week we will publish a sketch of the Colonel's life, which our readers will find highly interesting.—Col. Linton is a young man who has distinguished himself both as a lawyer and as a soldier. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, was admitted to the bar, and before the breaking out of the war, was the law partner of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, at which place Col. Linton still resides. When the war broke out, like Col. Davis, he raised a company of three months men, of which company he was captain, and Jacob Campbell, his Abolition competitor, First Lieutenant.—Afterwards, in conjunction with Campbell and others, he raised the 54th P. V., of which he became Lieutenant Colonel, Campbell being made Colonel. He served gallantly during the war and was several times badly wounded. He is generally spoken of as the fighting man of the regiment, while Campbell is regarded as somewhat of a holiday soldier.—In short, the nominations of the Democracy for state offices, are not only good soldiers, but they are men of ability, learning and integrity. We can give them our support most heartily, and every true friend of the country will do the same. Let every conservative man do his duty, and the crippled soldiers whose names lead the Democratic ticket, will be triumphantly elected.

WHERE IS THE TROUBLE?—The *Inquirer*, of last week, makes a great ado about the debt of the county. It is an old, but true saying: "Give a rascal rope enough and he will hang himself." So with the writer of the article in the *Inquirer*. He lengthened out his yarn so much that he caught himself, unwittingly in the end of it. He says the county debt is "nearly $16,000," and in a few sentences preceding this averment, that last year's Auditors' Report shows that delinquent collectors owe the county $21,983.05, or about $6,000 more than enough to extinguish the debt. Well, then, where's the trouble? All of this money is collectable and will be paid in a short time, and then this county debt can be discharged. If the writer for the *Inquirer*, who is himself a delinquent, will set the example of paying the county what he owes it, we doubt not the payment of these arrearages will be greatly facilitated.

GOOD NEWS FROM IOWA!

The Democracy and the Soldiers Unite Against the Abolition Ticket.

A State Convention of the soldiers of Iowa, was held last week. The boys in blue passed resolutions denouncing Negro Suffrage, as set forth in the platform of the Republican party of that State, and nominated as their candidate for Governor, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., and a full ticket for State officers. The Democratic Convention met the next day and nominated the same gentlemen made choice of by the soldiers. Though Iowa gave 40,000 majority for Lincoln, last fall, this movement gives us hope that the State will be redeemed at the coming election. The Iowa soldiers have set a noble example, and the Democracy, by endorsing their nominations, have shown a magnanimous and patriotic spirit entirely worthy of the past history of the party.

☞We understand that Mr. John Cessna complains of what we sometimes find it necessary to say about him and that he occasionally threatens to "sue" and do divers other terrible things. Now, John, who commenced the war between us? Have you forgotten the vile attack you made upon Mr. Shannon and ourself at the Abolition meeting in front of the Court House, on a certain rainy day, last fall? On that day you threw the first stone and you tried to use foul play in throwing it. You made an outrageous and most uncalled-for attack upon the *private character* of those whom you assailed. Your language in this regard was so filthy that no printing office outside of the Fishmarket has the kind of type to set it up. If instead of vilifying us and our friends you had treated us as one decent man treats another, you would now have no reason to try to scare us from your track, by threats to "sue." But you have lost no opportunity to vent your malignity upon us and others who more than once helped you to obtain office, and we want you to understand that so long as you carry on the kind of warfare which you have made for the last year and are now making, we will not try very hard to conceal *the truth* concerning the public or private character of John Cessna. We understand your trick perfectly, and we give you notice that it will not win. *You can't deter us from telling the truth.* Besides, "suing" is a game that several parties can play. Why, we can establish a case of slander against you and fifty per cent. of the Republican party in this county. Just go ahead with your "suit" and we'll see whether we can't get one up, of a different cut, that will fit you better than any you can prepare for us. But, John, you should remember that just now you are public property. You are chairman of the Abolition State Committee. As such you must expect an occasional shot from the Democratic batteries. You have set yourself up as a target and you cannot complain, if, now and then, you are hit. At any rate, as long as your own tongue wags in such bitterness about your political opponents, you ought not to wince at what they retort upon you. We know you well, John! perhaps a little better than you think we do, and for this reason we say to you, Keep cool John! Keep cool!

☞We asked the *Inquirer*, week before last, to publish the pretty little letter of Kelley (an abolition Congressman from Philadelphia) in regard to Simon Cameron, but it has not done it. It is bound to keep its readers in ignorance of what is going on in its party.

☞We call the attention of the reader, and especially of the soldiers of the Commonwealth, to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention. Compare them with the Abolition resolves, and judge for yourselves, which are the more in the interest of freedom, peace and Union.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG TENT.—Gibson, the photographer, has removed his tent from the Springs to town. Remember the "big tent." If you want to have good and cheap likenesses taken, get under Gibson's canopy.

STOLEN.—A black mare, three years old, was stolen from Mr. James G. McNeal, of Clay tp., Huntingdon co., last Saturday night. Thirty dollars reward for the mare, or fifty for the mare and thief, is offered by Mr. McNeal.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Proceedings and Resolutions.

THE CONSTITUTION THE SUPREME LAW.

The President's Restoration Policy Sustained.

NEGRO EQUALITY REPUDIATED.

The Rights of White Freemen Asserted.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, OF BUCKS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON, OF CAMBRIA.

The Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Hon. C. L. Ward, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary of the committee, called the Convention to order, when the following letter was read from Mr. Ward:

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA Co., Aug. 21, 1865.

Robt. J. Hemphill, Esq. Sec. Dem. State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR—A very unexpected contingency has transpired, in reference to some business of importance in the courts of this county, which will prevent my being at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.

I have, therefore, to ask you to take my place in the opening organization of the Democratic State Convention on that day.

I beg to offer through you my sincere regrets at being prevented at this time meeting in council with the representatives of the Democracy of the State, and to tender at the same time assurances of the deep personal regard which I cherish for the enlightened, tried and brave men composing the body about to meet.

Not doubting that wisdom and harmony will characterize its deliberations, and success crown its labors, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

C. L. WARD,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

On motion, Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria county, was elected temporary chairman of the Convention. On taking the chair Mr. Johnson returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him and threw himself upon the indulgence of the Convention, as he had never presided before.

He said:

We are about entering a new campaign, and he had no doubt of its results. We now meet under the benignant smiles of the angel of peace, which he hoped would be lasting. War is a dreadful scourge to a republican country. This war has been precipitated on us by fanatics. Our rights have been trampled under foot; but he hoped this state of affairs was over.

He hoped that this convention would be the means of restoring to power that party that had given us a Jefferson and a Jackson; (cheers)—that party that has ever the vestal fires of liberty burning on the altar of our country.—Let the delegates be harmonious.

He trusted that the convention would uphold the hands of the present worthy President in his patriotic efforts at the restoration of the Southern States to their rights and that the platform about to be adopted would vindicate President Johnson from the insane attacks of the wild fanatics of the North. [Applause.] That it would vindicate the right of trial by jury; that the days of bastiles were past.—[Cheers.] He hoped the convention would administer a proper rebuke to the Northern Secessionists who would dictate the terms on which the Southern States should be restored to the Union, when those States had never been out of the Union.

On motion, Benj. Whitman, of Erie, A. D. Boileau, of Philadelphia and D. H. Neiman, of Northampton, were appointed temporary secretaries.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each Senatorial district, said member to be named by the delegates from their respective Senatorial districts, be appointed as a committee to report permanent officers for this convention.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes, after which the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as

PRESIDENT:
Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	James T Harmer,	17	J Brown, J S Baker,
2	S Gross Frey,	18	L N Bailey,
3	John Devlin,	19	Joseph L Shorb,
4	C F Linde,	20	B F Meyers,
5	Richard Young, Samuel Holman,	21	J Wood, J P Thompson,
6	J W D Rinehart,	22	M Woods,
7	John D Stiles,	23	C L Lamberton
8	Henry Harmer,	24	Martin Elwell,
9	Myer Strouse,	25	Theo Farley, P H Stevenson,
10	H S Mott,	26	Hugh McGuire,
11	Geo D Jackson,	27	D S Morris,
12	D R Randall,	28	R S King,
13	W M Williams,	29	L F McLaughlin,
14	Henry G Smith		
15	John A McFarland,		
16	John Brady,		

A large number of Secretaries were also appointed.

On motion of B F Meyers, of Bedford, the following Committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions on Federal or State policy must be referred without debate, was selected by the different delegations:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	B. Wallen,	17.	Hon G. Sanderson, H. G. Smith,
2.	J. Aamilton, Jr.	18.	Jer. S. Black,
3.	L. C. Cassidy.	19.	Levi Hamsher,
4.	T. J. Roberts,	20.	D. Weyan,
5.	J. B. Acker,	21.	Edw. D. Parker, Andrew Reid,
6.	Nath. C. James,	22.	J. B. Sampson,
7.	John D. Stiles,	23.	C. L. Lamberton,
8.	Hiram Ludwig,	24.	W. M. Given,
9.	T. B. Dewees,	25.	T. J. Keanan. John J. Mitchell,
10.	H. S. West,	26.	Andrew Grady,
11.	W. H. Williams,	27.	B. S. Morris.
12.	Geo. Sanderson,	28.	R. L. Cochran,
13.	W. A. Simpson,	29.	Benj. Whitman,
14.	J. B. Beck;		
15.	Peter Ent,		
16.	Dr. B. C. Keller,		

Mr. H. W. Petriken, of Lycoming, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That the soldiers of 1861-62 should have appropriated to them not less than one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, and that Congress be urged to make such appropriation.

A recess of two hours was taken, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported, through Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the following

PLATFORM:

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen intrusted with the power of controlling public affairs by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this republic, viz: To form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

WHEREAS, The men and the party administering the Federal Government since 1861 have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole government from its original purpose, and thereby have brought on untold calamities upon the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States; opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with the party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Second. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of those parties into the seats of power made war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third. That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally, and legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country, upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only by a strict observance of its provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty, or peace. He who wilfully violates it, or counsels violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man.

Fourth. That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these: Free press, freedom from arbitary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to the laws of the State.

Fifth. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States, but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had before. Their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction at the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dissolved, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth. That the efforts now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially as well as politically, to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put under their guardianship nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

Seventh. That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, to give them a fair representation in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every means which looks to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country; that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by military commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise, he that is not for us is against us.

Eighth. That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and entrenchment becomes an important duty of all our representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the government should be totally abolished.

Ninth. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such a manner that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

Tenth. That the gallant soldiers of the republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say as our political opponents do, that they fought and bled, and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballo-box.

Eleventh. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have contended in the defense of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should entitle it to the encouragement of every constitution-loving citizen.

Twelfth. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe doctrine.

Adopted unanimously.

NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General.

Hon. H. S. Mott nominated Col. W. H. H. Davis, of Bucks county.

Mr. James nominated Robert J. Hemphill, of Philadelphia.

Mr. George D. Jackson nominated Colonel Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county.

Mr. Oldham nominated Colonel Wm. Workman, of Washington county.

Mr. Gaff nominated Colonel Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county.

Mr. Reynolds nominated J. T. Shugert, of Centre county.

Mr. Lyon nominated Charles D. Manly, of Delaware county.

Mr Read nominated Isaac Slenker of Union county.

First Ballot—Davis, 27; Vanzant, 8. Hemphill, 18; Ent, 11; Workman, 5; Manly, 5, Slenker, 41.

Second Ballot—Davis, 55; Vanzant, 9; Ent, 8; Hopkins, 18; Slenker, 41.

Third Ballot—Davis, 89; Ent, 6; Hopkins, 9; Slenker, 39.

Messrs. Hemphill, Workman, Shugert and Manly were withdrawn at the end of the first ballot. Mr. Franklin Vanzant was withdrawn on the second ballot.

Mr. Geo. D. Jackson moved the nomination be made unanimous. Agreed to amid loud applause.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Surveyor General.

Mr. Johnson nominated Colonel John P. Linton, of Cambria county.

Mr. McGrath—James P. Barr, of Allegheny.

Mr. Swith—Col H. A. Hambright, Lancaster.

Mr. Dewees—Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Halderman—Abm. Lamberton, Cumberland.

Mr. Johnson—Colonel John Cummings, Snyder.

Mr. Guffry—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Allegheny.

Linton got on the first ballot, twenty-three; second ballot, fifty-seven; third ballot, seventy-five. Barr, first ballot, fourty-four; second ballot, fifty-five; third ballot, fifty. Hambright on first ballot, six. Reilly, first ballot, twenty-seven. Lamberton, first ballot, eight. Cummings, first ballot, six. Sweitzer, first ballot, eight; second ballot, seven. Carskadden, first ballot, nine, second ballot, fourteen; third ballot, seven.

The names of Hambright, Reilly, Cummings and Lamberton were withdrawn at the end of the first ballot. Sweitzer was withdrawn on the second ballot.

The nomination was made unanimous, amid applause.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Clarion, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee appointed by this convention continue in existence until the first of January, 1867; provided this meet the concurrence of the convention in 1866.

Mr. Sanderson, of Scranton, moved to amend by continuing the committee to January 1st, 1867, and, in addition, that the convention elect the chairman. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, of Scranton, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, was unanimously elected Chairman of the State Committee.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. Petriken, of Lycoming county, reoffered his resolution that, in the estimation of the convention, the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who enlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to, and should receive an appropriation of 160 acres of land, or a fair equivalent in money, and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress.

Mr. Given, of Westmoreland, moved to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was negatived.

The resolution finally passed, modified as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864, add that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of selecting a State Central Committee, which resulted in the appointment of the following:

Chairman, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.

District		District	
1,	C. C. Kunkly,	17,	H. B. Swarr H F Schultz,
2,	James McCarthy,	18,	John Cresswell,
3,	James Hopkins,	19,	F M Kimmel
4,	A R Schoneld,	20,	G H Spang,
5,	Jos B Haupt, R E Monaghan	21,	E D Parker W M F Reynolds,
6,	F Vanzant,	22,	Philip Cummins,
7,	Robt McDowell,	23,	W W Barr,
8,	D Ermentrout,	24,	Robert Gwin,
9,	D E Nice,	25,	John G Dunn Andrew Burke
10,	W H Dimmick	26,	W W Smith,
11,	Wash'n Boyle,	27,	Jacob Ziegler,
12,	J B Stark,	28,	Albert Price,
13,	S Pierce,	29,	M Park Davis.
14,	H W Petriken		
15,	Thos Chalfant		
16,	Benj Foster,		

Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black then addressed the convention. After which the Convention adjorned.

DBEFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Rally for the White Man's Government!

The Democrats, and all other citizens of Beuford county, in favor of re-instating the communities lately in revolt, as members of the Union, without any condition except obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the Republic, all who are opposed to Negro Suffrage and in favor of retaining the word WHITE in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, all who are in favor of doing justice to the white soldier and opposed to his disparagement by fulsome laudations of the black as his superior, all who are in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the government, in order that the burthen of taxation may be lightened, and all who yet believe in those inalienable rights of man, Liberty of Conscience and Freedom of Speech, and who would have the people of this country, free, united and blest with the fruits of lasting peace, are requested to assemble in the Court House on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, for the purpose of giving expression to their views and furthering the dissemination of the principles which they maintain. A cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers and citizens, who are in favor of sustaining, or who are willing to listen to the presentation of conservative doctrine. Rally, Freemen, Rally!

E. F. KERR,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Hon. A. J. COLBORN, of Somerset, and other distinguished strangers, will address the meeting.

Rally, Boys, Rally!

Are you organizing? Is there a single Democratic Club in this county? Wake up! This is no time for slumber! Now is the time to labor. "Make your calling and *election* sure," while "it is yet called to-day," for "the night cometh when no man can work!" Oh ye, of little faith! arouse from your lethargy! Gird on your ancient armor and go forth to do battle for the Right. In other words, roll up your sleeves and pitch in for Democracy! Every school district ought to have its Democratic club. Vigilance committees and other active Democrats should at once take steps toward organizing their several neighborhoods. People may say, "Oh! our county ticket will be elected any how!" But we are not fighting merely for county tickets. *Our battle is for great principles. White men shall rule America, and the Freedom of the White people of this country, now usurped by the War Department, must be restored.* Every vote polled for the Democratic ticket will be a blow struck in favor of these principles. Rally, then, and do your work thoroughly!

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—Mr. Charles Colfelt, of Bedford township, offers for sale two excellent farms. See advertisement.

THE SPRINGS.—After an unprecedented rush at "The Springs," the "season" is now on the decline. There are still some boarders at the hotels in town, and at the watering-place, but many have left for their homes.

CONCERT.—The Helena Glee Club will give a concert in vocal music, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the new M. E. Church erected at that place. We are informed that this Club is composed of good singers and hope they will have a large auditory.

FIRE AT SAXTON.—We regret to learn that on Thursday night of last week, the engine house of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, at Saxton, was entirely destroyed by fire. The company lost two engines which were in the shed at the time of the fire. We have not been informed whether or not, there was any insurance upon the property destroyed.

DARES NOT CORRECT ITSELF.—The *Inquirer* still refuses to do justice to Lieut. Eicholtz.* It falsified the record—published a wholesale falsehood—when it said that Lieut. Eicholtz ran against Judge Noble for Assessor of South Woodberry township. Is it too dishonest to correct this wrong to a worthy soldier, or is it afraid to acknowledge itself guilty of falsehood? Come, now, fellow, be a man, or admit that you are only a mouse!

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The greatest mistake a man can make, is to move from one place to another. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Many persons get what is called the "Western Fever," leave comfortable homes here to risk their lives in a new and generally unhealthy climate, and either descend to early graves, or realize that the Western Paradise is after all not what their fancy painted it. Our advice is, *be content.* It is always best to "let well enough alone." He that cannot, with ordinary luck, live comfortably in Pennsylvania, will not be able to do so any where else. Industry, sobriety and intelligence make fortunes here, just as rapidly as they do in the West, or any where else.

HOW ARE YOU, DEFAULTER!—In an article on the county finances, in the *Inquirer*, of last week, occurs the following:

"Part of the debt originated because too much indulgence was allowed to collectors." * * *
"Part of the debt may have originated by the appointment of incompetent, or in some cases dishonest, collectors."

Induced by the temper of this article to inquire into the accounts of old collectors, the Attorney for the Commissioners, found upon the Treasurer's books, a balance in favor of the county, and against J. R. DURBORROW, the writer of the above sentences, who was Collector for Middle Woodberry tp., for 1862, of THREE HUNDRED and SIXTY ONE DOLLARS and SIXTY SIX CENTS! Why, the fellow must have been looking in a glass, when he wrote those words, so well did he delineate the character of the quondam collector of Middle Woodberry township, when he spoke of those who are either "incompetent, or dishonest." A small writ of *Scire Facias* has probably, by this time, convinced him that he was painting his own portrait, when he wrote the above quoted paragraphs. Pay up, Joseph! It won't do for an editor of the organ of the incorruptible Abolition party, to be written down by his own pen, as an "incompetent, or dishonest" official!

EXTREMES WILL MEET.—We are again pleasantly surprised in finding ourself agreeing with the *Inquirer*. The following from our neighbor's issue of last week will explain to some of our subscribers the reason why they occasionally don't receive their papers, though we think the fling at the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, in this connection, is uncalled for:

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We are informed, again, for the twentieth time, that the INQUIRER did not reach Pattonsville and New Enterprise on Friday. What good reason is there for this? Our papers are regularly mailed at the Bedford office on Thursday evening of each week. We have only failed on one occasion. And yet every week, or every other week at farthest, we are cursed by everybody that takes our paper on route No. 2699 for its non-delivery. The citizens on this route have petitioned, prayed and begged the Department, time and again, we are told, for a daily mail, but to no purpose. One half the time the mail bag is unable to contain the matter, and the bulky part of it, which is generally our papers, is left out. Had the Department changed the day of running from Friday to Saturday the evil would have been, to some extent, averted. But this is not the only difficulty of which we have to complain. Our papers mailed to Six Mile Run, which ought to reach that point in five hours after leaving this place, reach there and other points near the Broad Top Railroad, three, four and five days after publication. This is attributed to the fact that there are only about half enough mail bags on the Railroad. If the mail arrangements were exclusively under the control of that great and powerful institution last named, we would not be surprised at it, however, we think that Uncle Sam should manifest a little better management. Again, in Londonderry township, for a distance of twenty miles, the people are compelled to forego the benefits of the postal saytem, and "the why and the wherefore no one understands?" If the Post Office Department cannot, or will not, remedy these evils, we hope some enterprising citizens will undertake to deliver the mails, regularly, for what they can make out of the matter.

THE "HARVEST HOME" IN LONDONDERRY.—Some fellow afflicted with an intolerable itch for scribbling, "scratches" himself into the Negro Suffrage organ and like a veritable Dogberry, "writes himself down an ass," in trying to give a description of a "Harvest Home" which lately came off in Londonderry. A correspondent who was an eye witness of the performances on the occasion referred to, writes us an account of it, from which we condense these facts: First. The whisky which was upon the ground, was taken there by a late abolition man-catcher, who himself was drafted, but ran away and was afterwards caught and put into the service. He brought the whisky there to sell to fellows of his own ilk and in order to get the sale of it started, he invited a couple of them to drink, and afterwards demanded pay for it. This led to a squabble, which was exclusively confined to the harmonious abolitionists, who succeeded in giving each other a couple of beautiful black eyes. (Black is their favorite color, and black they would have it). Secondly. Mr. Rollins, the imperturbable philosopher who thinks a Congo nigger as intelligent as himself (and there is no reason to doubt his opinion) violated the propriety of the occasion by making a political speech. When Mr. Rollins came out in favor of Negro Suffrage, some one in the crowd interrupted him. Mr. Rollins said something in reply, when the person who had interrupted him, got up from his seat. Mr. Rollins, whose firmness is like "the flow of the Mississippi, or of Niagara," was observed to wind up his oration very suddenly and to step from the stand in any other than the dignified manner so peculiar to this profound statesman and metaphysician. As to the good appetite which the so-called "copperheads" displayed, it only shows that they are in good health, sleep well o' nights, (having easy consciences) and that old Londonderry is strong and hearty and will knock thunder out of Abolitionism at the coming election. The "boys in blue" are heartily disgusted at the Negro Suffrage doctrines of Mr. Rollins and his party, and they know too much about the Negro to consider him their equal, as Rollins does. They fought for the White Man's government, and they intend to vote as they fought.

THE INQUIRER FREE LIST.—Democrats from all parts of the county, complain to us about the *Inquirer* being forced upon them. We exposed this trick some time ago. Since then, the publishers of that delectable sheet have hit upon a new dodge, viz: to send receipts (some of them unsigned) for the campaign, enclosed in their paper. Now, whether these unsigned receipts are intended as a "catch," or whether the free list is paid out of the Abolition corruption fund, we don't pretend to say. But it is either one or the other No Democrat wants a paper thus paid for. The following letter on this subject, from a most excellent gentleman, speaks for itself:

HOPEWELL TP., August 28, 1865.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—

In order that the public may understand the manner in which the publishers of the Bedford *Inquirer* are trying to *force* their paper upon people who don't desire it in their houses, I will give you the following facts: A short time ago, while in Bedford, one of the publishers of the *Inquirer* approached me and asked me to take his paper. I told him I did not want it and he should not send it. We parted and I went home. On going to the post office, a few days afterward, lo! the *Inquirer* was handed me, my name being upon the paper. I ordered the P. M. to return it to the publishers. The following week, I received another copy of the *Inquirer* containing an *unsigned receipt* for payment of subscription to the paper until after the election. Now, I consider that I can pay for all the papers I want and I think it an insult to have another man or set of men, pay any debt for me, especially one that I did not incur. I don't want the Bedford *Inquirer* sent to my address any longer and hope that this public notice to the publishers will have the desired effect, as they don't seem to regard my private protest. I was formerly a "Republican," but I cannot go quite as far as those do who are in favor of Negro Suffrage.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

MEYERS FINDS ANOTHER SOLDIER.—The Abolitionists say we are engaged in hunting up soldiers to write letters for our paper. Well, they must acknowledge that we are rather successful in finding them. Here is another:

BEDFORD TP., August 28, 1865.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

For fear that some of those patriotic people with "big veins" on their legs, that couldn't get near the rebel batteries in the late war, might think that I admire their modest and retiring disposition, and am inclined to support their peculiar views, I have concluded to drop you a few lines by which they may be informed of my political health since my return from the army. Whilst facing the bullets of the enemy, we heard a great deal about "copperheads," but we never knew exactly what the term meant. Since our return home we find some persons who oppose President Johnson's restoration policy, because it does not favor negro suffrage, and others who denounce true and faithful soldiers as "skedaddlers," "bounty jumpers," "deserters," &c., and we have come to the conclusion that these men are what we used to hear called "copperheads." I also know a fellow who, when in the army, skulked away into a hollow where he was sheltered from the enemys fire, and in order to keep out of battle blew a part of his hand off with a charge of powder. He called himself a Republican, but I think he is a real "copperhead." Surely no man is a copperhead who supports Andy Johnson's restoration plan, who stands up for the white heroes who fought and bled for the Union, and who opposes Stanton, the man who refused to exchange "sound men for skeletons," and thus left our poor fellows at Andersonville to suffer and die. I am in favor of the White Man ruling this country. I believe with the lamented Douglas, that "this country was made for white men and their posterity," and, however, I may formerly have felt, or voted, I cannot go with a party whose leading politicians are in favor of putting the destinies of our government in the hands of negroes. The Abolition party are committed, through their leading men, to the doctrine of negro suffrage. What slodier can endorse that? No man who has ever seen the negro as I have seen him in the South, could, for a moment think him fit to vote and hold office. It should be the duty of every soldier to protest against this fanatical scheme. After fighting to save our country, we don't feel like seeing it imperiled by the experiment of negro suffrage.

GEORGE W. GATES,
late of Co. D, 1st Pa. Bucktail Rifles

—DIED—

KINTON.—At the residence of William Agnew, in Bedford, on the 28th of July, Margaret Williams Kinton, daughter of H. E. and Julia Kinton, aged 2 months and 16 days.

RUSSELL.—On Thursday, August 24th, Isabel Reed, infant daughter of Hon. Samuel L and Emily Russell, aged 2 years, 9 months and 22 days. The second child taken from this family within 5 months. The clouds come after rain. Yet it is well with the child. Of such is the kingdom of heaven

BOOR.—July 24th, in Olney, Richland county, Illinois, William S. Boor, son of Josiah D. and Amy K. Boor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Dear Willy William, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

One Flag, One Destiny.

This is the motto of our Government; and its champions

GRANT AND SHERMAN

are writing it in words of fire on the

BATTLE CLOUD.

In the meantime, throughout the whole land

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

is winning its silent victories, changing rebellious reds, grays and yellows into rich blacks and browns, converting, in a moment, unsightliness into beauty.

ONE HAIR DYE

only will eventually be recognized in the world of fashion, viz: that manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Sept. 1 1m

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE, HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE.

These celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy, they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.

The genuine BRANDRETH PILL BOX has upon it a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STAMP with B. BRANDRETH in white letters in the same.

September 1—1m.

DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

IN PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, cures lameness, cuts, galls, colic, &c. Read the following:

BOSTON, July 7, 1860.

DR. TOBIAS: We have used for the past year your Horse Liniment for lameness, kicks, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this circus company. Please send six dozen, as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and so not want to leave town without it.

HYATT FROST,
Manager Van Amburgh & Co's. Menagerie.

Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

September 1—1m.

CAUTION FROM THE
AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name

"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name

"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. printed on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name

"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.," —no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co," others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles called Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good Watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

August 25—1m.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, by hunting or in any manner whatever, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

HENRY STIFFLER.

Bedford township, Sept. 1, 1865*.

Public Sale
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

JOHN ALSIP, AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned will sell, at public sale, at his residence in Colerain township, on TUESDAY, 19th September, inst., a lot of valuable personal property, consisting in part of Nine head of Horses, Six Mules, all in excellent condition, and admirably suited for heavy draught; a large lot of cattle, including Cows and Young Cattle, a lot of Sheep, also, several Hogs, two broad wheeled Wagons, one four horse narrow wheeled Wagon, one Spring Wagon, horse gears, bridles, collars, one seed drill, one mowing machine, two new cook stoves, one double sled, cutting box, bedsteads and bedding, one dough tray, one set of blacksmith to ls, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

JONATHAN BOWSER.

September 1, 1865.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining William Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a

GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN, Two Wagon Sheds, Two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings, two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there is 200 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.

No. 2, contains about 240 acres, the improvements are a

New Frame House and New Frame Bank Barn, a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Lime Stone Ridge, in full bearing. There is about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCE—HON. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, } Bedford.

August 25—tf

GLORIOUS NEWS!
Pictures at old Prices!
To the Citizens of Bedford County!

The undersigned has just received a large lot of

CASES, FRAMES, &C., &C.,

for pictures, by which he is enabled to reduce the price 25 per cent. less than any other place in Bedford county. Persons desiring

Cheap Pictures and a Perfect Likeness

of themselves, will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.

☞Call and examine before going elsewhere.

Remember that GETTYS is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., in Bedford county.

Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place ☞Opposite the Washington Hotel.

August 25—3t. T. R. GETTYS.

AUCTIONEERING.

O Yes! O Yes! to one and all
That have any sales to call.

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. Apply at his residence one mile north of Judge Burns', in Juniata township, or by mail direct to Schellsburg, Bedford Co.

W. J. STATLER.

August 25—1m*

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (10th) OF OCTOBER, 1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. R. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Bartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks', in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 3 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 2 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided,* That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before the application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a mark made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 1, 1865.

NEW GRIST MILL
AND LIMESTONE FARM
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Freight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.

August 11, 1865—3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,

at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.

The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.

The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.

Address the undersigned at Rayshill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.

JOHN FILLER.

August 11, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, his valuable farm, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, one mile from the Juniata Crossings, adjoining lands of William Morgart, William Whetstone and others, containing two hundred acres and allowance. One hundred acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow, all in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered and well watered, four never failing springs flowing near the house. There are on the farm a good Two Story Log House, well finished, a double Log Barn with granaries attached, Wash House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a variety of fruit trees of different kinds.

☞There is a prospect of a Grist Mill being erected within one-fourth of a mile of the house.

☞Any person desiring information with regard to the above farm, are referred to Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill, who can give a full description of the property. Terms reasonable. Possession given in ten days after sale.

WILLIAM M. RITCHEY.

August 11, 1865.

Stray Cattle.

Strayed away from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following described cattle: One Black Cow about 8 years old, one red Heifer 2½ years old, one Brindle Bull 2½ years old. A reward of $5.00 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found.

A. G. ALLEN, Mt. Dallas
Station, 1 mile above Bloody Run,
August 25—3t* Bedford county, Pa.

Private Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, all the valuable real estate belonging to the estate of S. M. Barclay, dec'd., situate in and around the borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. Barclay, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY, Adm'r. of
Aug. 11—4t S. M. Barclay, dec'd.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DEC'D,

Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r.

August 4, 1865—6t.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingentelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas to Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February —1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Hevner, Joseph Kennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO—One tract of patented land, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and kitchen attached, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 11, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Susan Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of St. Clair township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of A. H. Hull, administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

The second administration account of John W. Hull, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Jacob W. Snyder and Samuel Snyder, executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

First and final account of A. King, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mary Burns, late of Napier (now Juniata) township, deceased.

Account of Henry J. Bruner, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The administration account of Michael W. Ford, executor of the last will and testament of David Ford, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The administration account of Mrs. Mary Cypher, administratrix of the estate of Sam'l Cypher, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

Account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of William S. and Josiah Elder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Charles Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, guardian of Jane M. Humphrey D, Sam. Huston, Eliza T., Joseph W. and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., deceased.

The administration account of Thomas P. Studebaker, executor of the last will, &c., of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexo, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Darr, late of Juniata township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of John Mower, guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the executors of the last will, &c., of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Morris Walker, administrator of the estate of George Bisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

August 11, 1865.

Notice of Accounts in the Common Pleas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas, and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee of certain creditors of John and Thomas King, as partners, and of John King and Thomas King, said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

August 11, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ——, Esquires, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 4th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 4, 1865.

GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.

July 21.

List of Causes

Put down for trial at September Term, 1865,

[*4th day.*]

Wilson Clark	vs	Joseph Slaughter
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
Same	"	Same
Mary Ann Bierly	"	Samuel Williams
Loretto Smith	"	Same
Stephen G. Wright	"	Wm. P. Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	"	Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	"	Jos. & Jas. Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	"	Wertz & Feather
Benjamin Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield & others
John Cessna, Esq.,	"	John Bulger & others
Bloody Run School District	"	West Providence School District
John W. Beeler	"	Dr. B. F. Harry
Fisher & Biddle	"	Samuel Crisman

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

August 11.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1865.

William Gillespie, Foreman, John Dell, John A. Gump, F. M. Bixler, John A. Cessna, John C. Miller, Joseph Bussard (of John), Sam'l Crisman, Geo. S. Potter, Wm. Hancock, John Boyer, Jr., Joseph Black, David Fluck, And'w College, Conrad Reighard, William Cessna, Geo. W. Figard, William Foster, Jacob C. Boor, James F. Mattingly, John Diltz, George Reimund, Henry Rose, Peter F. Lehman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle, John Koons, Jacob Eicher, Henry Clapper, Stephen Weimer, Wm. McClellan, Henry Shrader, Peter Rininger, Jacob Pote, Charles W. Ashcom, Harrison Brison, Jacob Ewig, John H. Barton, Geo. F. Steel, Archibald Blair, Jacob Roades, Chas. S. Crisman, Francis Beard, J. W. Rice, John Neary, Philip Snyder, Barnet Weimer, Geo. Blackburn, Solomon Steel, Jacob Steckman, Jacob Corl, James Blackburn, Solomon Adams, Jacob Carpenter, Simon Richey, John H. Imler, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, John Cypher, Robert Taylor, Jos. N. Berkheimer, Alexander Holsinger, P. G. Morgart, Alex. Davis.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

August 11, 1865.

WAGONS.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21, 1865.

BARGAINS.

LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at

July 21. CRAMER'S.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS Just received and for sale cheap, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING, For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up. or 6 yards for a dollar, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at

June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is especfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show

OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED.

WANTED! 400 Cords Tanners'

OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station; one mile West of Bloody Run.

HOMER NEICE.

July 28, 1865—4t*

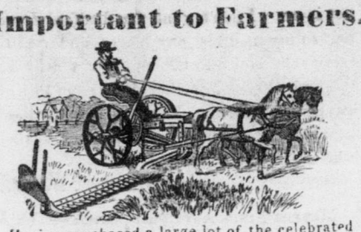
NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEWALT HARSHBERGER.

July 28, 1865.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES*," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

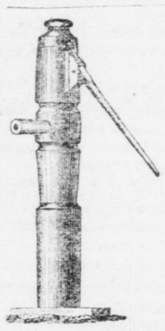
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1865.—1y

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,

36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,

ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.